Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Watching Brief at HMP & YOI Warren Hill, Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk. IP12 3JW

LPA: Suffolk Coastal District Council

NGR 637298 245785
(TG 37298 45785)

Project No:4047
Site Code: HYW09

ASE Report No. 2009187
OASIS id:archaeol6- 67409

Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
Elke Raemen

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 30th of October and the 6th of November 2009 as part of the planning application for construction of new accommodation at HMYOI Warren Hill. The work was undertaken by Archaeology South-East who were commissioned by Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd on behalf of their client, the Ministry of Justice. The excavation of ten, 20 metre long trenches across the proposed development area revealed no evidence for archaeological activity apart from the later post-medieval or modern ploughing of the site. A probable former hedge line was found to equate to a linear anomaly visible on aerial photographs. The investigations showed that the area is covered by up to 1 metre of 20th century imported made ground.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning application for a house block at HMP and YOI Warren Hill proposed by the Ministry of Justice Custodial Properties. The site is located HMP and YOI Warren Hill, Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk (NGR 637298 245785; Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies on Kesgrave Formation sand and gravels and is located on the Chilford Sand Member, part of the Norwich Crag Formation. The site is currently in use as a flat playing field on top of a raised area overlooking the sea to the east.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The proposed development is situated in the north-west corner of the existing facility and will consist of a 40 bed unit and exercise area, a 20 bed unit, exercise area and a medical and reception area.

1.3.2 The Stage 1 Archaeological Evaluation (detailed in this report) was undertaken as part of predetermination works ahead of formal planning consent with the approval of the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Archaeologist. The results of the evaluation will be used to assess the impact of the proposed development and put forward suitable mitigation measures for those impacts.

1.3.3 A *Method Statement* (Archaeology South-East 2009) for the works was prepared in response to the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Jacobs 2009).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The main objective of the evaluation is to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site and the potential impact of any proposed development upon them and to publish the results.

1.4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were:

To identify any evidence for periods not represented by the HER within the area.

To investigate a circular feature identified in a recent aerial photograph to ascertain whether it is of archaeological or modern origin.

To investigate whether a linear feature identified to the north-east of the site extends into the site.

To investigate whether any archaeological features exist on the site and to interpret their relationship with the neighbouring scheduled monuments.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report represents the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 30th of October and the 6th of November 2009 by Sarah Porteus (archaeologist), Chris Russell and Dave Honess (assistant archaeologists) and Robert Cole (Surveyor). The on site evaluation work was monitored by Kevin Beachus of Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A full desk based assessment (DBA) was prepared by Jacobs Engineering Ltd on behalf of the Ministry of Justice (Jacobs 2009). The information below is summarised from this document with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistoric (10 000BC – AD43)

2.2.1 Prehistoric activity in the area is represented by ring ditches and a possible causeway identified through crop marks which are of uncertain, though probable, broadly prehistoric date. The excavations for Warren Hill yielded Iron Age pottery and it has been suggested that a rectangular enclosure close to the site is of Iron Age or Roman date.

2.3 Roman (AD43-450)

2.3.1 Postholes of 1st to 4th century date were identified during excavations for Warren Hill in the 1970's.

2.4 Medieval and post-medieval (AD450-present)

2.4.1 No Medieval or post-medieval sites are known within the area.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The excavation area was zoned off using plastic netlock fencing. All Trenches were located using survey grade equipment (TOPCON GR-3 GNSS).

3.2 Ten, 20m x 1.80m trenches were excavated using an 8-ton tracked machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation by machine continued until the archaeological horizon or, where no archaeology was present, to the top of undisturbed natural geology.

3.3 Trench two was shortened at the north end by 1 metre to avoid the machine from being within 6 metres of the security fence and comply with security measures.

3.4 Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate during excavation and backfilled sequentially and compacted by machine at the end of the works.

3.5 Any features identified were sampled using hand excavation to define their depth, nature and characteristics. All features were planned on plastic draughting film at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10 were drawn. Contexts were recorded on pro-forma context recording sheets. A digital photographic record was kept of the works

3.6 Any finds recovered were bagged and labelled by context and retained for analysis by ASE specialists.

Number of Contexts	54
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 Digital CD
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	1

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trenches were located in the area of a grassed playing field (Fig. 2).

4.2 Trench 1 (Fig 2.)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	17.97
1002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37	17.87
1003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	17.46

Summary

The natural geology comprising Kesgrave Formation sands, a loose orange sand deposit, [1003], was encountered at a depth of 17.46m.AOD. This was overlain by a mid orange-brown silty sand deposit with occasional flint inclusions, [1002], of 0.37m thickness. In turn this was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil [1001] of 0.10m thickness. A modern brick fragment was recovered from the subsoil.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 1.

4.3 Trench 2 (Fig.3)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.87
2002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.40	17.67
2003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	16.97
2004	Cut	Modern pit	1.20+	1.20	0.30	16.44
2005	Fill	Fill of modern pit	1.20+	1.20	0.30	16.44
2006	Cut	Cut of hedge line	8.00+	1.20	0.26	16.53
2007	Fill	Fill of hedge line	8.00+	1.20	0.26	16.53

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [2003], was encountered at a depth of 16.97m.AOD.

Cut into the natural geology was a linear series of irregular pits, [2006], filled by a loose mid grey brown silty sand with common flint inclusions and evidence of root disturbance, [2007]. Given their irregular nature, it is probable that these pits relate to a former hedge line which was also present on a similar alignment in Trench 4.

A regular rectangular pit, [2004], of 1.20m width and 0.30m depth was identified at the north east end of the trench. The pit was filled by a loose, mid orangey brown silty sand, [2005], and contained a fragment of modern glass.

This was overlain by a moderately compact greyish brown silty sand, made ground deposit, [2002], of 0.40m thickness. The made ground was overlain by a loose, light brown, silty sand topsoil, [2001], of 0.20m thickness.

4.4 Trench 3 (Fig.4)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13	17.84
3002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	17.71
3003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	16.81
3004	Cut	Cut of possible Pit	0.10	0.10	0.20	16.44
3005	Fill	Fill of possible pit	0.10	0.10	0.20	16.44
3006	Cut	Cut of possible pit	0.40	0.40	0.07	16.53
3007	Fill	Fill of possible pit	0.40	0.40	0.07	16.53
3008	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.70	17.44

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [3003], was encountered at a depth of 16.81m.AOD. Two possible intercutting pits were identified cut into this sand.

Pit [3004] measured 0.10m in diameter with a depth of 0.20m and was filled by a compact mid brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions [3005]. No finds were recovered from the feature and there was no indication of its potential function.

A second pit, cut [3006], measured 0.40m in diameter with a depth of 0.07m and was filled by a compact mid brown silty sand with occasional natural flint inclusions [3007]. No finds were recovered and there was no indication of its potential function. The stratigraphic relationship between pit [3004] and pit [3006] was not discernable.

Overlying these possible pit features was a moderately compact, greyish brown, silty sand deposit, [3008], of 0.70m thickness. [3008] was overlain by a mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil with occasional flint inclusions, [3002], of 0.27m thickness. The subsoil was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil, [3001], of 0.13m thickness.

4.5 Trench 4 (Fig.5)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	17.93
4002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14	17.77
4003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.44	17.33
4004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	17.17
4005	Cut	Cut of hedge line	4.00	0.75	0.20	17.17
4006	Fill	Fill of hedge line	4.00	0.75	0.20	17.17

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [4004], was encountered at a depth of 17.17m.AOD.

Cut into the natural geology was a linear series of irregular pits, [4005], filled by a loose mid grey brown silty sand with common flint inclusions and evidence of root disturbance, [4006]. Given their irregular nature, it is probable that these pits relate to a former hedge line which was also present on a similar alignment in Trench 2.

Overlying [4006] was a moderately compact greyish brown silty sand, made ground deposit, [4003], of 0.44m thickness. This deposit contained fragments of modern brick. This was overlain by a mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil with occasional flint inclusions, [4002], of 0.14m thickness. The subsoil was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil, [4001], of 0.16m thickness.

4.6 Trench 5 (Fig.6)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	18.03
5002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.37	17.93
5003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	17.70
5004	Cut	Cut of plough furrows	Tr.	0.24	0.12	17.70
5005	Fill	Fill of plough furrows	Tr.	0.24	0.12	17.70

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [5003], was encountered at a depth of 17.70m.AOD.

A series of plough furrows, [5004], were cut into, [5003], and filled with mid orange brown silty sand, [5005]. These were overlain by a mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil with occasional flint inclusions, [5002], of 0.37m thickness. In turn this was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil [5001] of 0.10m thickness.

4.7 Trench 6 (Fig.7)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
6001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13	17.95
6002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	17.82
6003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	17.51
6004	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.21	17.70
6005	Cut	Irregular feature	1.13	1.00	0.40	17.31

6006	Fill	Fill of irregular feature	1.13	1.00	0.40	17.31
6007	Cut	Cut of plough cut feature	1.40	0.23	0.22	17.44
6008	Fill	Fill of plough cut feature	1.40	0.23	0.22	17.44
6009	Cut	Cut of feature	1.10	1.10	0.13	17.45
6010	Fill	Fill of feature	1.10	1.10	0.13	17.45

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [6003], was encountered at a depth of 17.51m.AOD. Plough scarring was observed cut into [6003] at the northwest end of the trench.

Cut into the natural were three irregular features [6005], [6007], [6009]. All three features were filled by mid brown silty sand, contexts [6006], [6008] and [6009], later post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from [6008] and an abraded fragment of undated CBM from [6006]. It is probable that [6007] is a plough furrow. Given their irregular nature, it is likely that features [6005] and [6009] were formed by root disturbance or the removal of shrubs or trees.

Overlying these features was a moderately compact greyish brown silty sand, made ground deposit, [6004] of 0.21m, thickness. This deposit contained fragments of modern brick. This was overlain by a mid orange-brown medium silty sand subsoil with occasional flint inclusions [6002] of 0.12m thickness. The subsoil was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil [6001] of 0.13m thickness.

4.8 Trench 7 (Fig.2)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	17.96
7002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.80
7003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	17.51

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [7003], was encountered at a depth of 17.51m.AOD. This was overlain by a mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions, [7002], of 0.20m thickness. Overlying this was a loose, light brown silty sand topsoil [7001] of 0.16m thickness.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 7.

4.9 Trench 8 (Fig.8)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
8001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13	17.94
8002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	17.81
8003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.85	17.69
8004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	16.95

Summary

The natural loose orange sand [8004] was encountered at a depth of 16.95m.AOD. Plough scarring was observed cut into [8004]. This was overlain by a moderately compact, greyish brown silty sand, made ground deposit, [8003], of 0.85m thickness. Overlying this was a mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil with occasional flint inclusions, [8002], of 0.12m thickness. In turn this was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil [8001] of 0.13m thickness.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 8.

4.10 Trench 9 (Fig.2)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
9001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	17.79
9002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	17.63
9003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.98	17.47
9004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	16.51

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [9004], was encountered at a depth of 16.51m.AOD. Plough scarring was observed cut into [9004]. This was overlain by a moderately compact greyish brown silty sand made ground deposit, [9003], of 0.98m thickness which contained modern brick fragments. The made ground was overlain by a mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil with occasional flint inclusions, [9002] of 0.16m thickness. In turn this was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil, [9001], of 0.16m thickness.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 9.

4.11 Trench 10 (Fig.2)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
10001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	17.87
10002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	17.72
10003	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.91	17.56
10004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	16.76

Summary

The natural loose orange sand, [10004] was encountered at a depth of 16.76m.AOD. This was overlain by a moderately compact greyish brown silty sand, made ground deposit, [10003], of 0.91m thickness. The made ground was overlain by a mid orange-brown medium silty sand subsoil with occasional flint inclusions, [10002], of 0.16m thickness. In turn this was overlain by loose light brown silty sand topsoil [9001] of 0.15m thickness.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 10.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small finds assemblage, mainly consisting of ceramic building material (CBM), was recovered during the archaeological work. A summary can be found in Table 2.

Context	CBM	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
1002	3	1608				
2005					1	12
4003	4	946				
6004	2	2522				
6006	2	12	1	<2		
6008	1	118				
9003	2	4772				

Table 2. Quantification of the finds from the evaluation at Warren Hill.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.2.1 The majority of the ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from site is of modern date with a small amount of post-medieval material.

5.2.2 Late post-medieval brick and peg tile were recovered from three contexts. A residual fragment of 17th to 19th century red brick with sooted edges was recovered from context [4003]. Peg tile in a fine sandy fabric with moderate poorly sorted quartz and a well formed peg hole was recovered from [6008]. Another small fragment was identified in context [6006]. All of this tile is of probable 18th or 19th century date.

5.2.3 Brick of 20th century date was recovered from four trenches, perforated brick was recovered from contexts [1002] and [6004] with a frog marked brick in a similar fabric also recovered from context [4003]. Frog marked bricks recovered from context [9003] are of London and Peterborough origin marked 'L.B.C. PHORPRES' and 'C (en) TRAL WHITTLESEA'. A fragment of the L.B.C brick was also recovered from [6004].

5.2.4 An abraded fragment of CBM in a fine, soft, micatious fabric from context [6006] is undated.

5.3 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 A single piece of coal was recovered from [6006]. Context [2005] contained a green glass liquor bottle body fragment of 19th- to mid 20th-century date.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 No features suitable for environmental sampling were present.

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 A circular feature observed in the modern aerial photograph is not of archaeological origin and is believed to have been formed by a bike track previously occupying the field.

7.2 A linear feature present in the aerial photograph (plate 2 of the DBA, Jacobs 2009) was identified in Trenches 2 and 4. This appears to be a former boundary, possibly an old hedge line, based upon the patchy irregular features with rooting in a linear alignment. No boundary could be seen on the map regression from the DBA. No finds were associated with the feature to give a more accurate date.

7.3 Plough scarring was observed in Trenches 5, 6, 8 and 9, cut into natural geology. A few small features investigated in Trench 6 may relate to the ploughing of the field and / or removal of shrubs or trees. Later post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from one of these features. Undated features from Trench 3 are may also be associated with ploughing.

7.4 At the west of the site was a grey silty sand layer which sealed the natural sand in all likelihood represented imported made ground. This layer was thickest in the west, becoming thinner towards the east (Fig.9). This made ground contained 20th century brick fragments and is believed to have been imported during the construction of the prison to form a level playing field. As this layer lay directly above the natural sand, the former overburden (topsoil and subsoil) must have been removed as part of these groundworks. However, level information and the presence of the plough scars and possible hedgerow remnant, suggests that the surface of the natural sand was not impacted upon to any great degree. This would indicate that the archaeological horizon remains more or less intact.

7.5 No archaeological finds or features predating the post-medieval ploughing were identified.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 The excavation of ten 20 metre trenches across the proposed development area revealed no evidence for archaeological activity prior to the later post-medieval or modern ploughing of the site. A probable former hedge line was found to be the cause of a linear anomaly visible on aerial photographs. The investigations showed that the area is covered by up to 1 metre of 20th century imported made ground.

8.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that the construction of the prison has not impacted significantly upon the archaeological horizon. However, no archaeological features were identified and the overburden was sterile of archaeological finds, suggesting that it is unlikely that the site was subject to any intense human activity in the past. Any ground reduction on site below 16.51m.AOD at the west of the site and 17.70m.AOD at the east will affect the archaeological horizon.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

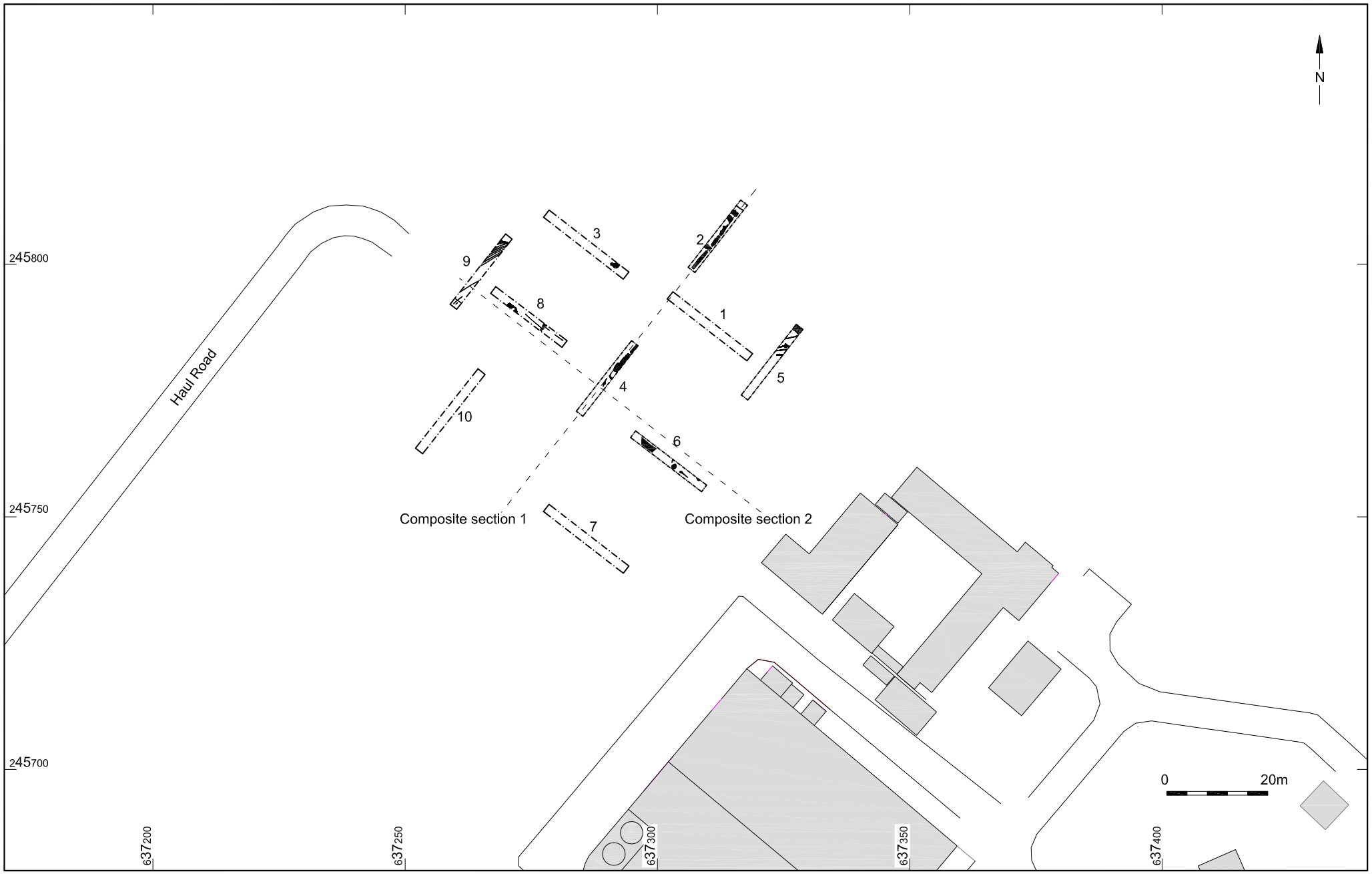
The assistance of Kevin Beachus of Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd, Tim Barrett of Kier Group Ltd is greatly acknowledged. Thanks are also due to the Governor Roger Plant, deputy governor Ricky Palmer and the escorting and security staff at HMYOI Warren Hill for their assistance during the archaeological investigations.

HER Summary Form

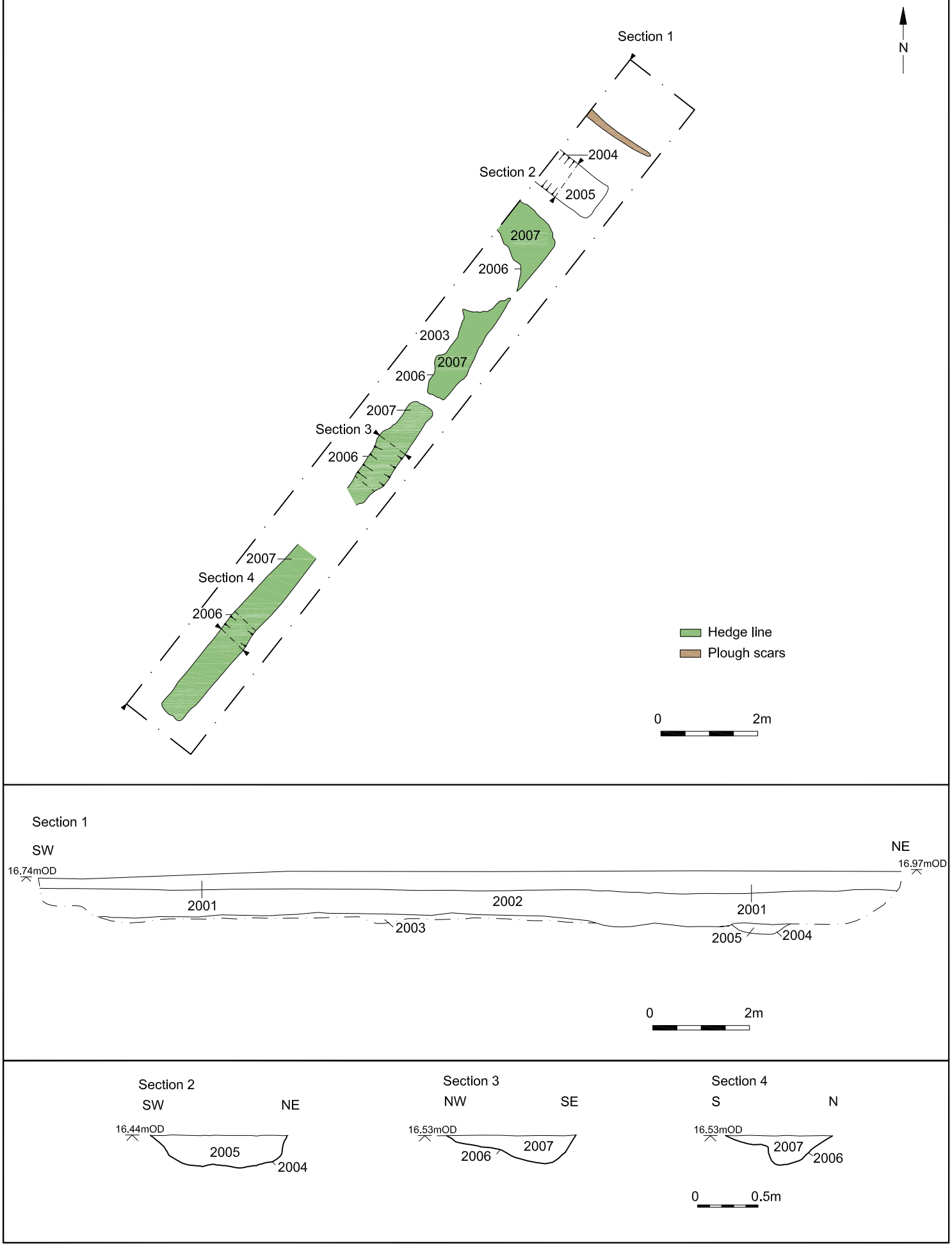
Site Code	HYW09					
Identification Name and Address	HMYOI Warren Hill, Hollesley, Woodbridge					
County, District &/or Borough	Suffolk					
OS Grid Refs.	637298 245785					
Geology	Kesgrave Formation of the Chilford Sand Member part of the Norwich Crag Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4047					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. √	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field √	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 30.10.09-6.11.09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Jacobs Engineering Ltd (on behalf of the Ministry of Justice).					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern√		

Summary.
An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 30th of October and the 6th of November 2009 as part of the planning application for construction of new accommodation at HMYOI Warren Hill. The work was undertaken by Archaeology South-East who were commissioned by Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd on behalf of their client, the Ministry of Justice. The excavation of ten, 20 metre long trenches across the proposed development area revealed no evidence for archaeological activity apart from the later post-medieval or modern ploughing of the site. A probable former hedge line was found to equate to a linear anomaly visible on aerial photographs. The investigations showed that the area is covered by up to 1 metre of 20th century imported made ground.

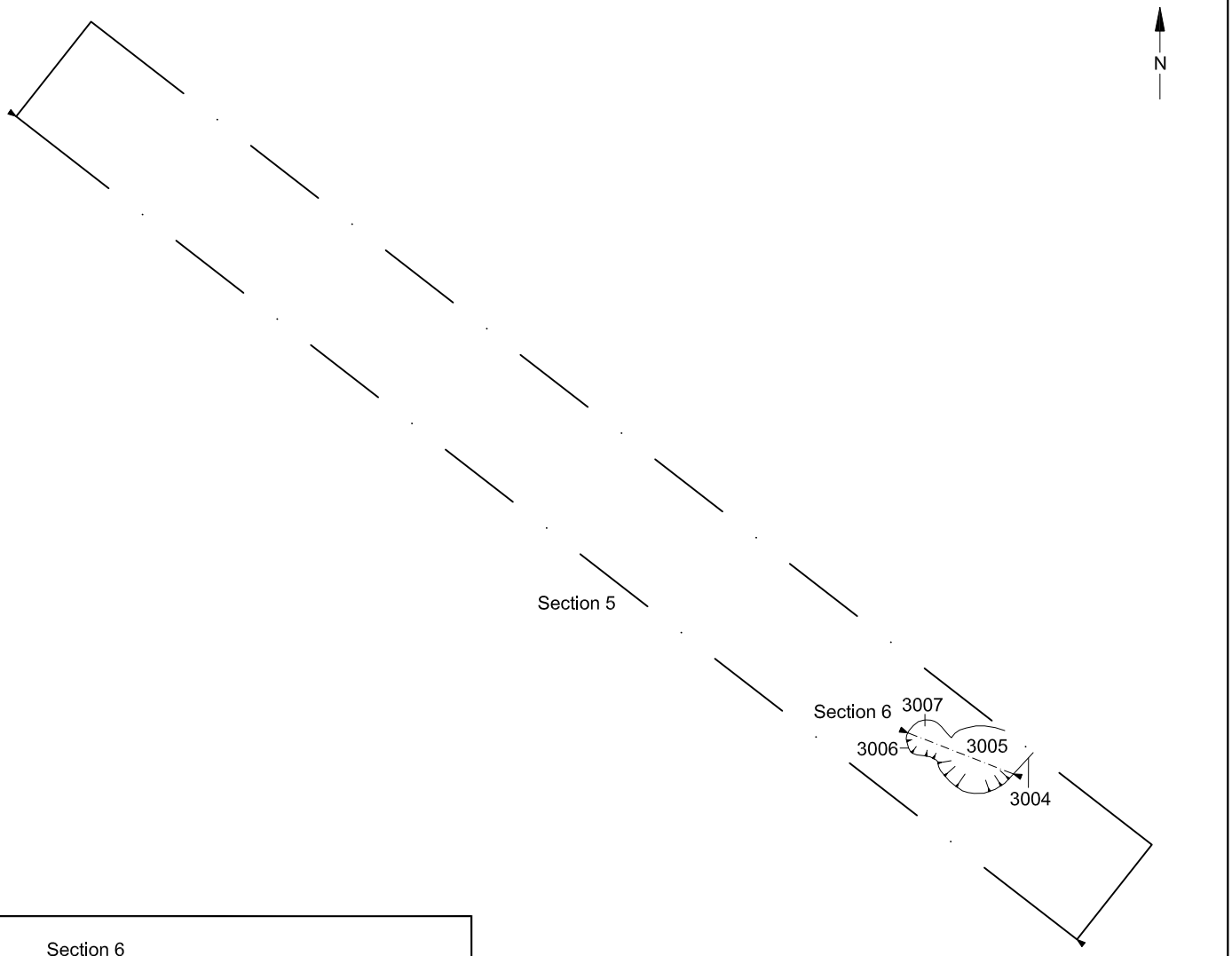
© **Archaeology South-East**		HMP & YOI Warren Hill, Hollesley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Site location	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		

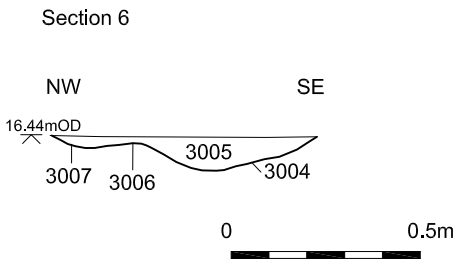


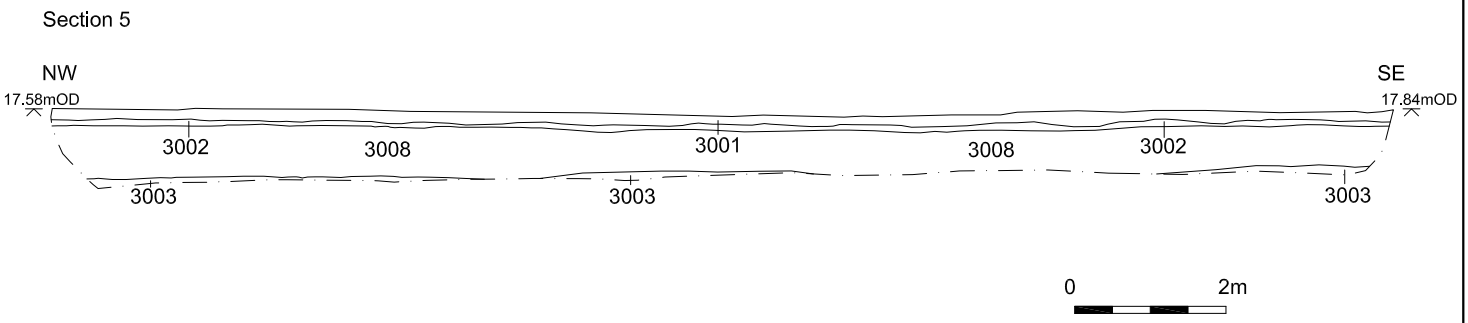
© Archaeology South-East		HMP & YOI Warren Hill, Hollesley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		



© Archaeology South-East		HMP & YOI Warren Hill, Hollesley	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Trench 2 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		







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Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Trench 3 plan and sections	
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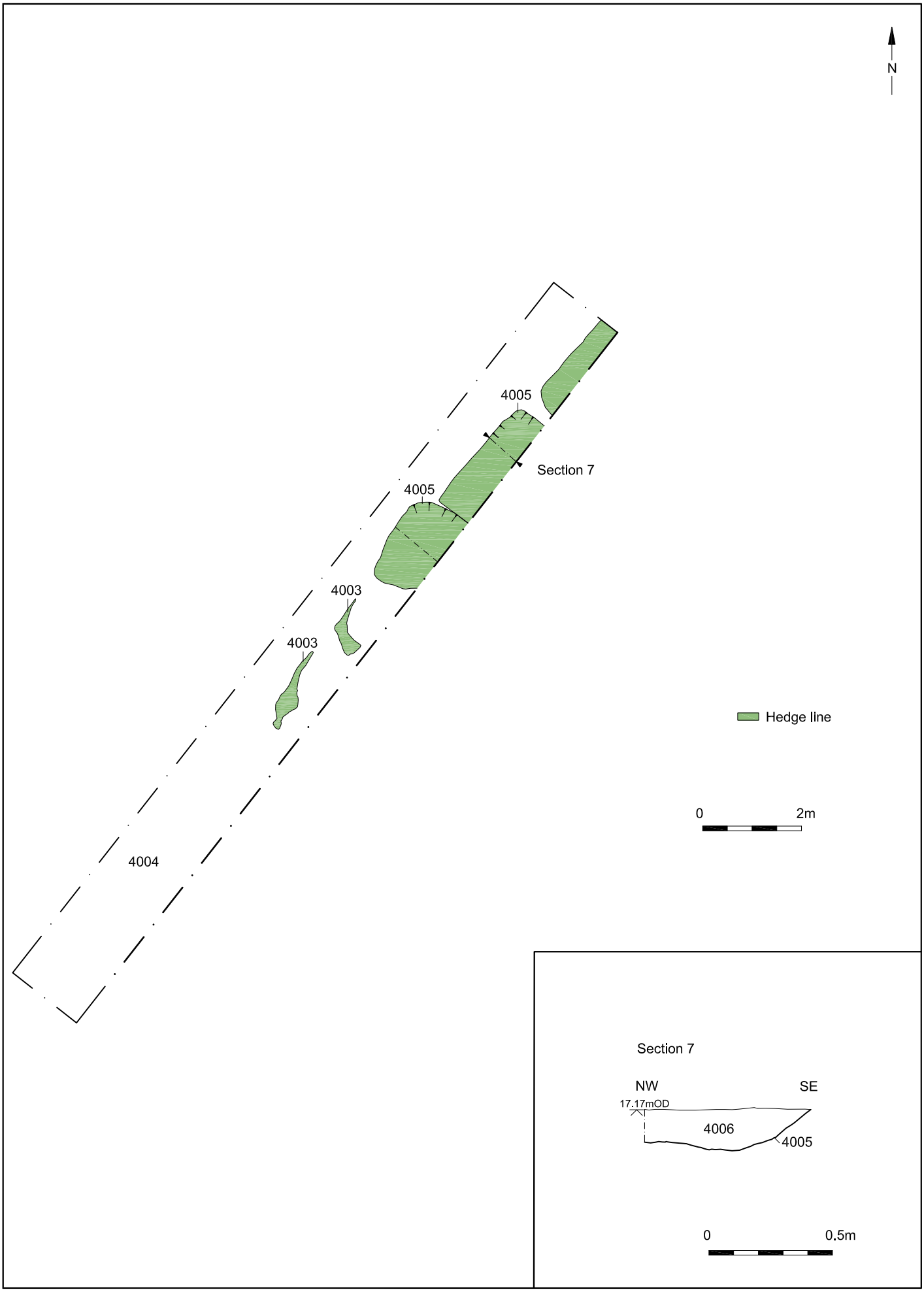

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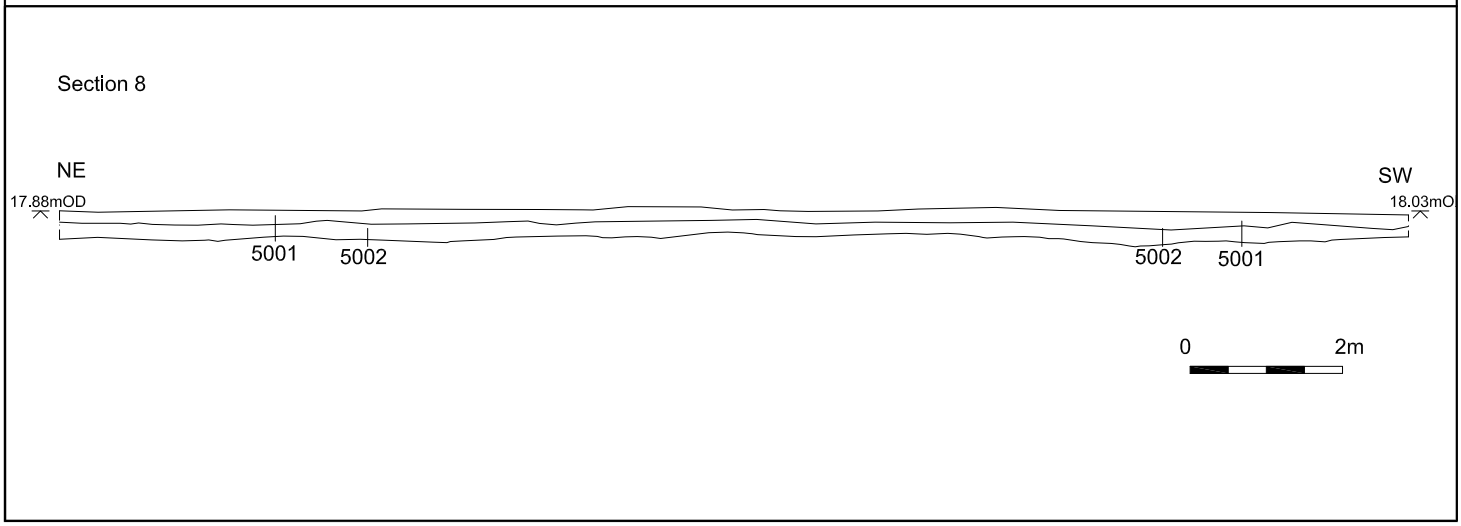
Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Trench 4 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		



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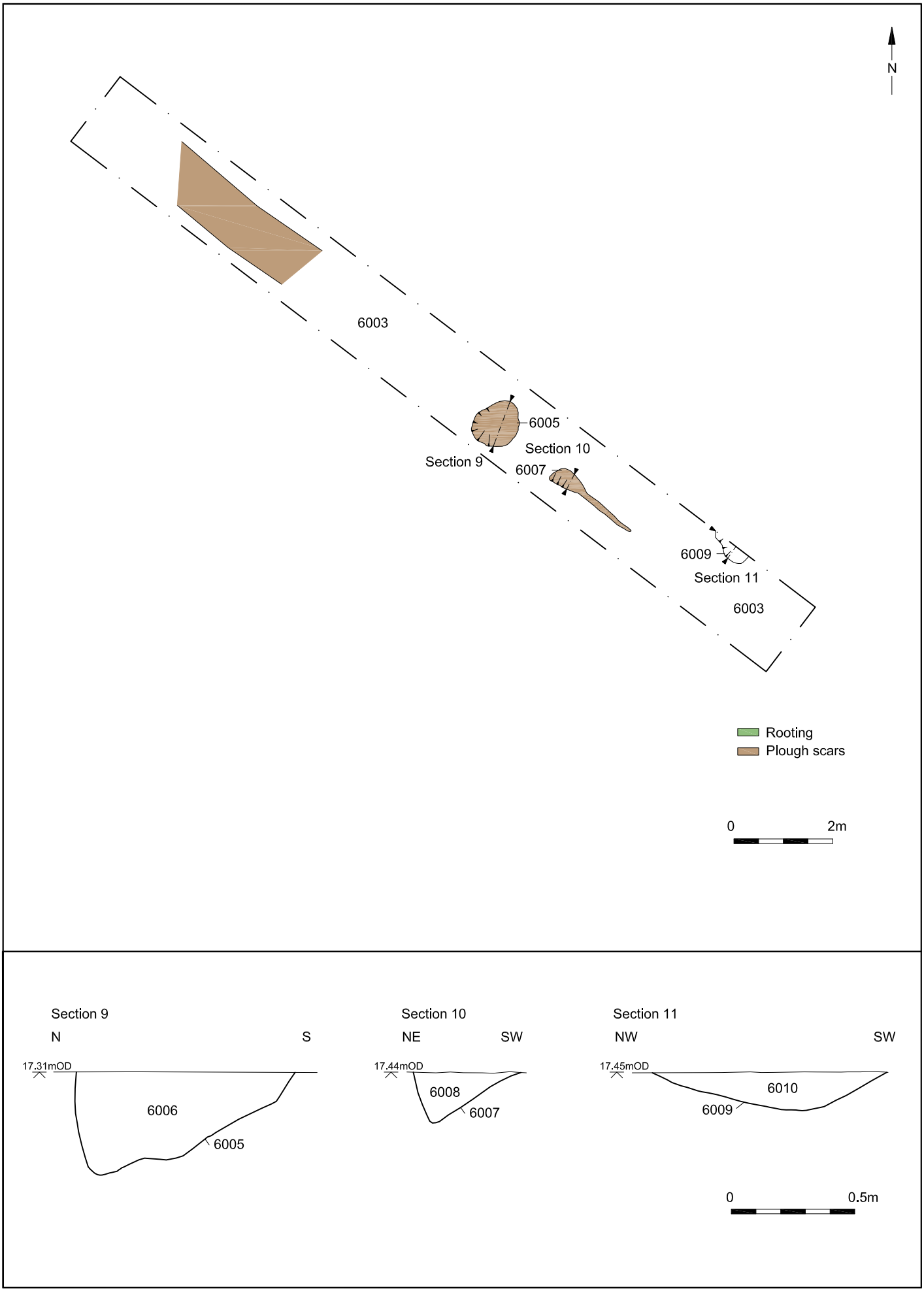
Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Trench 5 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		



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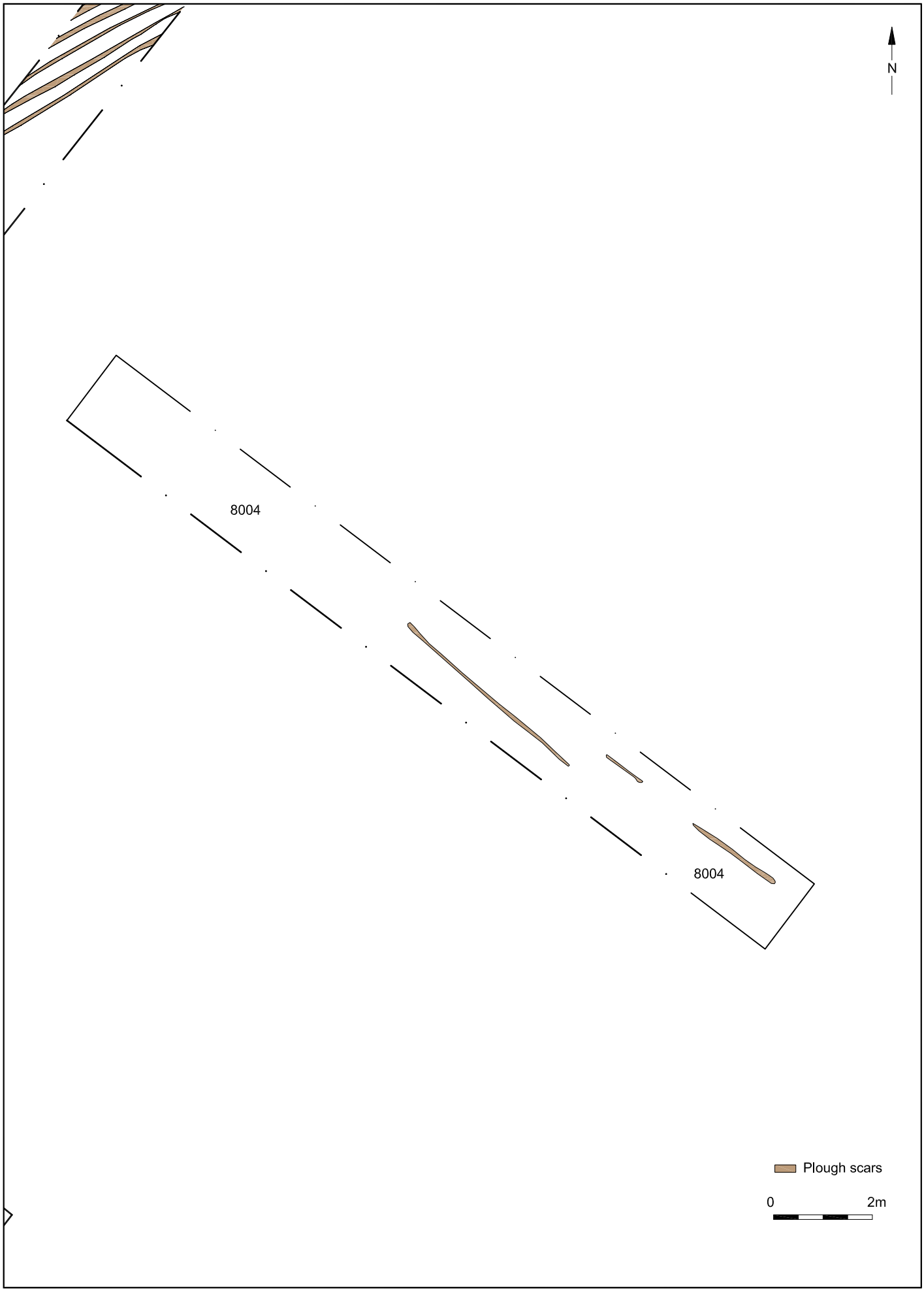
Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Trench 6 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		



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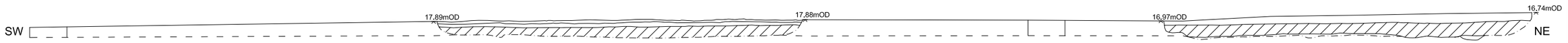
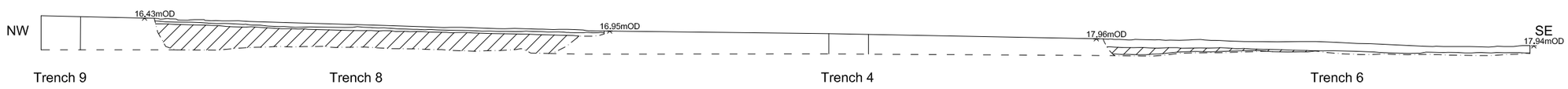
Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Trench 8 plan	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		

Composite section 1



Composite section 2



Made ground

0 5m

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Project Ref: 4047	Nov 2009	Composite sections	
Report Ref: 2009178	Drawn by: HLF		

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